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The Expeditions of Generals Sibley and Sully Against the Red Men.

Skirmishes at Big Mound and Dead Buffalo Lake.

Gen. Pope's Plan for Settling the Indian Question.

The Projected Northern Lines of Railway and Telegraph to the Pacific.

Extent and Importance of Our Trade with British America.

Gold Fields Discovered on the Baskatchewan River.

The New Management of the Late Hudgen Bay Company's Territory,

The Siorx massacres of 1862, and the campaign of smeral Pepe in the entrain of that year, have become interest of history. The country has been made familiar with the story of the horrible outrages which led to the

the guilty were duly set forth at the time. The cam-ra against the bostile Sioux was not ended with tast ng had been completed for punishing the Indians. The erything in the way of preparation bad been attended

ne kind of British protection. What should last, and the subject of no little discuss
at Washington and Quebec. It became neces
to determine the point. The unprecedented drought and low water in the Missouri river prevented the progress northward of Snily's expedition which was con-idently anticipated. General Pope had engaged versels for the transportation of supplies, which, during the memary of the oldest for trader, had been accustomed to navigate the Upper Missouri to Fort Union; but the low water above Fort Embdali prevented the advance of the steamers chartered to attend and supply Gen. Sally's command, and it was not until after the middle of July, by the substitution of smaller craft, that the Dakota commun was fairly a motion. Of course the Sieux camps were advised of the unexpected advantage. Their line of retreat was suddenly changed from the direction of Course two suddenly changed from the direction of Course Eritics America to a westward march across the almoorit, where, in the vicinity of the Yellow Sions river and its tributaries, they could form an alliance, defensive and effensive, with the trans-Missouri Sioux, or the Telect.

and distributaries, they could form an alliance, defensive and diffensive, with the trans-Missouri Sioux, or the Teleca.

The column from Fort Snelling, under command of frigadier General Sibley, rendeavonsed at Camp Forn, on the Minnesota river, above Fort Ringely. It started from that point on the left by June is at an anoved in a northerly direction. It consisted of the Sixth Minnesota in anotherly direction. It consisted of the Sixth Minnesota in faulty, under Colonel Croke, the Seventh, with one company of the Ninth, under Colonel Marzhall, the Teath, Colonel Baker, one regiment of mounted rangers, under Colonel Mel hall. The artiflery consisted of eight paces, commanded by Capt Jorce, and handled by one nundred and forty men. The whole force was not far from 3,000 strong, and was proy inoned for unlest days. Complete equipments for a campaign, lockeding tenies for the entire omittee Northwest and included the country where General Toley was to move his column. The men and animals affered considerably for want of water. The troops were requestly obliged to dig wells where they encamped. On reaching Fevilly Lake, General Sibley found the Indians had gone in the direction of the Missouri, but whether they intended to cross or remain on this side could not be accertained. The plate of the campaign was for Generals Sibley was at the appointed spot in advance of General Sully, and could obtain no things of the latter discretions the indians between them, it possible. General Sibley was at the appointed spot in advance of General Sully, and could obtain no things of the latter of the Linke and recover men, and as much of his impolements as he could space, and push on a pursuit. He accordancy formed as invenced champ, in which he placed one turn his force and all the wagen and buggage he can be save and foctore men, and as much of his impolement as he could space, and push on a pursuited.

fortified, and every precaution taken to guard against surprise.

From Deville Like, westward to the Missouri, was a region about which teneral Subsey could glean no information. This included the Passen of Coulsan du Missouri, or the high "divide" stretch as between the Missouri and the Iributaries of the Missouri and and from sevenity to eighty miles wide. None of the rander had ever crossed it, and could give no information as to the localities where exter was to be found—an resportant examination to the confident where exter was to be found—an resportant examination to an armed force in time of general drought. There was no hopp for it but to plonge into the witherness and crust to fecture for a safe collectance than response to twenty-five days, teneral Sibley atract than across the coulest in a southwesterly direction, for lowing as near as herought judge a course that would take him to the Missouri of a point opposite the receible of leart river.

him to the Mescuri fit a point opposite the mouth or ident river.

On the betth of July, when about fifty miles from the Kassouri, the coarms came in sight of the Indians. The faster came out from the ravenes, and assembled in force, as if preparatory to an attack. The trum was period and introducents were thrown up around by so that it could be defended by a small number of men in case it became accurate to pure iche Indiana with the main body. The Indiana assembled a could an emiscoce, which was known as the Fig Mound, sed were in fully, two for our frouge for a computative distance. Our for was moved up to the actock, a building of the Mounded Ray vers, with a poses of artillery, taking the advance.

infantry came to the support of the cavairy, and the affair was ended.

On the 27th the command marshed about two ty miles and encamped on the margin of Story 1.5. Ke Indian's were seen during the day except a few strangling parties. As the train was moving out of chrop on the 28th, the Indians, about two thousand atrong, appeared in front and on the Banas, and wy to to appearance endeavoring to reach the train in the rear. Our forces were thrown in line of battle, the Tenth reatment being in the cantre, supporting a persion of the artillery, the Sixth of the first, the Seventh on the loft, and the cavabry, with the balance of the artillery, the sixth of the first, the Seventh on the loft, and the cavabry, with the balance of the artillery, and the cavabry, with the balance of the artillery was within range it opened vigorously, and after sustaining a brief fire the Indians fled. The infantry was the only force to succentre them. As soon as the artillery was within range it opened vigorously, and after sustaining a brief fire the Indians fled. The infantry was the first the trifler in left in the shadow of the number o

The Treaty with the Chippens Indians—An Offensive Alti-ance spainst the Slouz—Plan for Settling the Indians on the Islands of Lake Superior—Its Pearbility and Popu-larity—Agricultural Prospects in Minnesola—Unprecedented Stage of the Mississippi—Rashoay to the Pacific— English Agents in Minnewla Making Preparations—The Route to be Followel—British Telegraph to the Pacific and to Russia-The Material to Arrive Shortly at St. Paul-

weeks on his journey to the Red river of the North. He goes to conclude a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, and will be away some six or eight weeks. The Chippewan hadans, and will be away some six or eight weeks. The Chippewan have for some time threatened heatility to the actions on the upper Mississippi and in the region between the river and I Superior. Last year there were remors that they and I Superior. Last year there were remove that they would make an outbreak; but the slight difficulties were amicably adjusted, and there has been no disturbance whatever. The Chippewas claim as their own the northern part of Minnesota, and e-pocially the portion bordering the Red river of the North. Its occupation by the whites during the part two years, and the placing of steamers on the riv r, have caused them to make complaints. Governor R ms y is noting to make com-plaints. Governor R ms y is noting to effect arrange ments that will restore the former good feeling. The Chippewas have always been friendly to the whites, and at the time of the outbre-k of the Sioux of-

fored their assistance in subduing the latter. A delega-tion of their leading men come to St. Paul on behalf of tion of their leading meet of ser. Paul on behalf of the tribe and offere to furnish a thousand warriors to take the fleid only seking in return to be armed and substated. Much to their surprise, the offer was refused, and the delegation took its departure. There has always been a found between the Bloux and Chippewas, and the latter would be giad of an excuse for making war. Many of the people of Minnesota are in favor of employing them as allies and furnishing them every facility for taking the field against their old commise. The hesitation to accept their offer is their old enemies. The hesitation to accept their offer is breed on the ground of not wishing to incite troubles their old enemies. The hesitation to accept their order is totsed on the ground of not wishing to incite troubles among the aborigines. A large portion of the residents of the State have urged its acceptance, and the scrupies of the fastidious have been very generally overcome. At the time time of Governor Ramsey's departure he had decided to negotiate with the Chippeans for an offensive alliance against the Sioux. Since he reached abercromble, on the Red river, I learn that he has changed his intentions. It would certainly seem the most sensible plan to fight Indians with Indians whenever we have an epportunity te do so. It would be far more concenies) than keeping our own troops in the field, and the prebabilities are very great that the war would not be long is reaching a termination.

The Sioux are quiet for the present, though they are by no means effectually subdued. If the campaign under General Sully is pressed vigorously it is possible that the strength of the tribe will be broken. There will be no defurbance this winter, and a small force of troops on the frontier may serve to preserve order during the enaming year. Every few days we learn of the murder of individuals in expected localities, chiefly on the far western border. The most of the Sioux are still on the Missouri, as is strident from the attacks open the steamers

souri, as is evident from the attacks upon the steamers and miners' touts descending that stream. Some of them are known to have come back to be-vil's lake, probably with the design of winter log where they remained last year. The murders that have taken place in the last three weaks show that there are small parties of them coattered along the bor-der. These are generally supposed not to have been in

Indiance disperving each ridge, but making the discriminal for a whiteness disperving each ridge, but making the discriminal for a walk yet as in the advance, and emported by the face walk yet as in the advance, and emported by the face walk yet as overlayed as the face and charged them repeatedly, filting some different wenty. By a multiply in the dollar by of an order the cavalry and in the dollar by of an order the cavalry and incompanies of the long marching all ought to an approach and the face and the

ment to feed, clothe and shelter the savages than to maintain the present corrupt and expensive system. It is his pian to cellect them all spon some of the simeds of Lake Seperior, and there furnish them with barracks, ratious and clothing, just as the same number of soldiers would be maintained. All their arms are to be taken from them, as likewise all means of escaping from the brands to the maintained. No traders would be sliewed among them, and a revenue cutter would be sliewed among them, and a revenue cutter would be stationed there to enferce the regulation. In fact, no white men, except the proper officials, would be allowed to set foot upon the Indian domain under any circumstances whatever. They would thus be secluded from all evil influences, lise Royale, in Lake Superior, has been mentioned as a proper locality for thus dispesing of the red men. It is forty miles long by five bread, making it of sufficient area for the chiertainment of all the savages in Minnesota and Pakota. The plan is favorably received by the people of this region, and reems untitled to high consideration.

to be a certainty. Parties representing British capital are now in St. Paul, accompanied by a representative of the American lines. The British line is to be built from Nort Garry, on the Red river of the North, by way of Fort Momenton and Jasper House, to Vancouver, on the Pacific. The American line agrees to connect with it at Fort Garry by the line the line is built through to the Pacific from that point. The chock is to make a connection with the Eossian line, which is now completed nearly to the mouth of the American State, in Russian America. The material for this British line will be at St. Peel during the present actum or early next spining, ready to be forwarded to Fort Garry by soon as communication is open in 1864. By a year from this date the New York readers of the Harastic can sip their morang codec and peruse the despatches of the evening previous from Vancouver and the Sakatchewan valley. A year later the news of Sitks will be similarly spread before us. Three years hence Behring's Straits, St. Petersburg and London will be help only by the property of the Contraction of the Contraction of the Pacific Straits, St. Petersburg and London will be help only by the contraction of the carth in forty mounts." How laggard he pace with to day's. We will encure the world in a single second, and outstrip time itself by more than twenty heurs.

Our St. Cloud Cerrespondence.

St. Cloud, Mann., Sept. 26, 1865.

Our St. Cloud Correspondence.
Sr. Clovo, Man., Sept. 20, 1865.
Red River Trains—Extent and Importance of the Northwestern Trains—Extent and Importance of the Northwestern Trains—The Indian Troubles—Feeting Seween the Sions and the British Settlers—The Chippwous—St. Cloud—Land Titles—Good from the Sastatchewan—The Governor of British Columbia in St. Paul—Agricultural, Sep. rai, de.

The annual trains from the Red river of the North are now here. Since the settlement of Minnesota he trade with British America has become an important item in the commerce of the State. The Hudson Bay Company formerly, received all its supplies for its posts in the interior by way of York Factory, at the mouth of Nelson's river, on the hay from which the company takes its name. The route by which its goods reached Fort Garry and the other posts in the interior was up Hayes river to a chair of posts in the interior was up Hayes river to a chaif of small lakes near Lake Winnipes, and thence up the Red river. There are numerous rapids on Hayes river, so that the route is full of long and difficult periages around. these rapids, and from one lake to another. This route is still followed to a considerable extent, but it has been found that a much cheaper line of travel exists by way of St. Paul. Much of the supplies for the company, and nearly all the goods for the independent traders in the Territory, find their way to that region through the United

that give, origin to the Mississippi. It receives numerous tributaries in the course through Minnesota, and flows due north into Lake Winning. cota, down to the lake twelf, a distance of nearly six hun-dred mites. Fort Abercrombie is two hundred and fifty miles from it. Paul, over an excellent road. A semi-weekly line of coaches is in regular operation along this route. From thence to Pendina, near the international line, the mail is carried by couriers. In the winter of line, the mail is carried by coursers. In the winter of 1856 a steambeat was transported overland from Crow Wing, on the Ministryp, to Fort Abercrombie, and then put together and launched as mon as the season would permit. Early in the apring it steamed down to Fort Garry and the Schirk settlements, creating a most intense excitances among the inhabitants of that region. In the following year another steamer was built at Port Abercrombie, and note the present means has been plying regularly. The heatility of the Sioux on the left bank has rendered mangation unsafe during this year, and the steamer is now lying idle under the guns of the fort. It is thought she will be able to results he is a few to the first of the steamer is now lying tille under the guns of the fort. It is thought she will be able to results he related trips next cases. Since her completely the irade and travel has been sufficient to give her profitable gurs y quest, and for owners are only

awaiting the settlement of the Indian dimensions of remme their business.

Last your and the year previous meet of the freight for the Red river country was taken to Georgetown, a city near Fort Abercrombie, and theece by steamers down the Red river. Previously it had been nearly all transported by the peculiar carts from the settlements at Pembina and Fort Garry. The stoppage of the steamer has led to a resumption of the old system. These carts are a curtesity in their way. They are about the size of an ordinary two-wheel dray, and are built entirely of wood, not a particle of iron entering their composition. They are propolled by a single ox or horse, generally the former, and driven by a halfbreed native. They carry about a thousand pounds of freight to each cart, and make the trip from St. Paul to Fort Garry in from twenty-dray to thirty days. An idea of the extent of the trade can be formed when I state that the number of carts making the journey this neason is not far from three hundred and of thy. A small train of from one to two hundred carts comes down early in the spring; but the majority make but a single trip each year. The whole number of carts during this year will be very

it must be remembered that the only articles taken thither are those for traffic with the Indians and settlers. All the staples of food are produced in the Territory in

abundance. The price of freight from St. Paul to Fort Garry is usually five dollars per hundred, though it is comewhat less when the steamboat is in operation. There are twe wagen roads—one by way of Fembina, through the Sioux coautry, on the west bank of the river; and the other through the Chippewa country, on the east bank. The Soux are periectly friendly towards the lubabitants of British America, and do not molest the trains; but it is at present considered safer to go through the Chippewa territory. The Sioux might at any moment become bostic, while the Chippewas are always friendly.

Last winter Little Crow went to Fort Garry and on-cavored to obtain a supply of percussion cape at that point, but without success. The Sioux have always been on good terms with the English, and at the time of their troubles in Minnesota made especial efforts at conciliation. Lattle Crow informed Covernor bullas that the only cause of trouble in Minnesota was the failure of the United States government to keep faith with the Sioux, and instanced the regiset to make the payments at the project time, according to promise. He said it was the determination of the Sioux to keep up the war until the whites were expelled from their territory or themselves were expelled from their territory or themselves

FORT GARRY, Central British America, }

ion of Affairs in Central British America-The Hi son Bay Company's Ti b. Estinguish d-The New Management-What It Will De-How the Old Company Went Selkirk Settement-Territorial Prospects-Indian Trou-

Mes-Mining for Gold, &c., &c.
I presume that your readers do not often peruse letters and removed from the rest of the civilized world, we are and removed trem the rest of the divinced world, we are
of more importance than might be at first supposed. The
progress of events during the past few years has been
exceedingly rapid, and is soon to bring us prominently
before the world. This Territory, which has been so long
secluded under the control of the Hodson Bay Company. all quarters. The telegraph is on its way hither; and it will not be a year before you will receive news by lightning direct from Fort Garry and the aboves of Lake Win-nipeg. Already we have our newspapers and semi-weekly

destinies of this region. Under its charter, granted by Charles II, is 1670, it was to have exclusive control of the shores of Hudson Bay and of all the country drained by shores of Hedson Ray and of all the country drained by it. It not only had a monopoly of trade, but possessed the right of "eminent domain" and the full political manage-ment of the country. Crimo in this Territory could not be tried and punished by the officers of the British government, but only by the courts of the Hudson Bay Company. It is the same power that the Fast India Company held over the Indias until its overthrow a few years ago. A renewal of the license to trade was necessary tops in savey targets, on women and the last term. The renewals during the present century were in 1817 and in 1838. The period of twenty-one

were in 1817 and in 1838. The period of twenty-one years from the last renewal expired in 1859. The company endeavored to secure a renewal of this license, but was unable to do so. The right of exclusive trade having been lost, the power and influence of the company were greatly restricted, and its control of the Territory ultimately extinguished.

Since that time a wealthy company in London, with the sunction and endorsement of the British government, has purchased all the proprietary interest of the Hudson Bay Company, paying for the original stock three times its face. Thus the control of the Hudson Bay Company has been forever obliterated. It is understood that the purchase has been made with especial restood that the purchase has been made with especial re-

keeping the business in their own hands as long as post ble, they bought the steamer and gave the owner what ever price he chose to sak for it. An American firm St. Paul, J. C. & H. C. Burba..., were appointed the agen of the company to run the beat, and they have continue to do so.

mittee, called the Convention to order, and nominate Hon. David V. Freeman, of New York, as temporary

chairman, who made an effective speech.

James Johnson, of Syracuse, was chosen Secretary.

A committee of eight was appointed on permanent

John H. Whales, of New York, moved for a com mittee of eight on resolutions.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 P. M

The following permanent officers were elected:-Hon D. V. Freeman, of New York, Chairman James Johnson, of Syracuse, and Alexander Sioan, of Buffalo, Secretaries, Mr. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Besolu-

tions, reported the fellowing:

Resolved, That class legislation and sumptuary quactments are opposed alike to the instincts of our people, to
the spirit of our institutions, and to the fundamental
principles which under the our political and social systems,
and are subversive of our individual and constitutional

the april of our institutions, and it the innotamental principies which under the our political and seed systems, and are subversive of our individual and constitutifial rights.

Resolved, that the present Excise law, the result of the presistent efforts for years, at lying, nuffication and misrepresensation of the fanatical prohibitionists of this State, is unjust, oppressive and inoperative—a libel upon liberal and upright legislation, and an outrage upon the hallenable rights of a free people; and that it must therefore be modified or repealed.

Resolved, That whits repudiating political partianship, we are admonished by past experience that from those who are identified with radical fanaticism of any kind we need expect nothing but unrelenting hustility, and that it is only within the pale of organized political conservation, under what soever name, we can look for the redrose of our rights.

Resolved, That in view of these of neiderations, and for the purpose of unities more effectually the conservative order in the State at the approaching election, we deed it our duty at this time to forege the formation of a separatal talket, but we must, earnestly recommend our friends throughout the class to vote for such candidates on the State ticket as they know to be true to our constitutional rights, and to the principles of free trade. Resolved, That in order to secure the passage, by the next Legislature, of a fair, just and liberal excise law, we have the assistance of all classes of our fellow-citizens who are gopposed to coercive and sumptuary canciments to all us in sending to the Senate and the Assembly of our State men of enlarges and liberal views, the known opponents of prohibition and advocates of the rights of these.

Letters from distinguished men were read and speeches made. A State Central Committee was appointed.

Adjourned with cheers.

ALBERT, Oct. 1, 1862. In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 1, 1863. Day calendar for Friday, Oct. 2:—Nos. 7, 9, 11, 15, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20.

## THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Deaths, do., do.

counds of the immense establishments devoted to the uses of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, are aware of the extent of its operations, and the details of the system by which they are carried inte York Heatib, to give a glimpee late the practical work-ings of this system—one of the smoothest and most har-monitous I have seen during the existence of this gigan-tic war egainst rebellion. Generals in the field, some it command of vast armies, have often plead, in extecuauartermasters' stores, will impute blame to the chicle of

Quartermaster, United States Army. He received me kindly, and conducted me through the entire range of his bureau, explaining each operation in detail as I parsed along. In his bureau—which, perhaps, is the most exordinates—clerks, mechanics and laborers—employed. No less than six two story buildings, eighty by one bundred ber was required for each structure. Ifirst visited the depots for abandoned and confiscated property, where I saw what astoneshed me, accustomed as I am to the operations of the governmental bureaus. Boxes, bales ately putting hands on any article required. The waste in cident to military operations in the field is forcibly illus service but has some claim in the buildings devoted to the storage of abandoned property. In one batch of aban in cluthing alone as sufficient for twenty thousand men, nearly all of which would be serviceable. Great house of overcoats and blankets foreibly rominided me of the sacri-fices a soldier makes to endure a summer's march at the expense of his winter's comfort. A great portion of this clothing (if it could be done under the regulations) should be turned over to quartermasters in the field and reissued to the troops, as it is as good as new. It has condemned property, when it is disposed of at a mere nominal price. While looking at these huge piles of knapsacks, overcoats, blouces and parts your correspondent wondered if it would not be a good idea to establish a government laundry to connection with the

A very economical arrangement has been adopted by Captain Hartz with regard to the blaukets which have been recovered and turned over to him. They are reissued as borse blankets, for which purpose they ar

arrangement is considerable.

We next paid a visit to the ware Treasury for its find disposition by this property has been seized for violation of the rules of the War Department concerning sutlers' goods. Among other things of inter I here saw the piano of the famous rel guerila chief, Colonel Ashby, and the fine furniture of

After visiting these depots of deposit, I made the ounds of the building devoted to the reue of quarter ats received their abandoned property while

ings are not immediately contiguous to one another, and fire would not be apt to communicate from one to another. Cleanliness and perfect order are the features predomi-nating in all of these immense establishments, and the visitor is surprised to see so much accomplished with so The shore for the repair of abandoned quarter ters' property next claimed my attention. I is them quite extensive and in scrive

which was worthless before, comes from the hands of the skilled artisans employed by the govern-ment as good as when originally purchased, and at an insignificant price compared to what was formerly past by the government for the same work at private sho, a Indeed much of the property which is here restored to its primitive value would have been thrown aside under

indeed much of the property which is here restered to
its primitive value would have been thrown saids under
the old system, as costing more for repairs than new
articles of the same description could be purchased for.
Nearly all the axes, picks and stove how in store and
ready for uses are those which have been repaired at
the government shops under deptain insight direction.
A joiner's shop is attached to this department, where all
work of this kind needed in the offices of the legarment—a.ch is desky, tables, ax.—is done in the neatest
manner. The department is now freed from the necessity of applying to outside parties for the repair of any
article, where formed ly handreds of thousands of dollars
were expended with far less invertable results than under
the new system mangurated by Celosed D. H. Rucker,
and carried into practical operation by Captains Hartz,
Tompkins and Thomas.
Connected with this department is a bureau little
known beyond Washington, but whose operations interest
the people of every. State, and exist in its behalf all the
finer so-abilities. Several months elapsed after the outbreak of the robellion before any system was devised to
the burial of soider dying to the sisteret, and the dead
were interred by their comrades in private commercias
and in the open Belis near their camps. No record was
kept, and soon graves were scattered upon every hitisule
and in every valley within the defances, many without
even a slab to perpetuate the memory of the failen, all
exposed to neglect and obliteration. At length a burnal
place was selected norsh of the city, near the Old Soidiers' Home, in which these dying in the District were
to be buried beneath them. Medical others were to
be buried to ender nor be of the sections, hancsomes
overed, he group laid out in sections, hancsomes
place was selected norsh of the finence, and where his name
will be preserved to future generations.

A slight distinction is made in favor of officers, who are
given a scaled coffin, lined and creams and where his

stood that the purchase has been made with especial reand ference to the colorization and thereogn development
of all this region. The company that ans made its pritical ference to the colorization and thereogn development
of all this region. The company that are made its pritical file for the purchase of an incompany that are made its pritical chase is peacessed of sufficient original to carry through
any measures it may deem proper. In this li will have
the full stateth and tid of the government.

Four close connection with the United States, through
your own State of Minnesda, has probably toduced this
statement to cur interests. For the past few years made
of our trade has been through your territory to St. Fault
on the Minnesda, has probably toduced this
statement to cur interests. For the past few years made
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on the Minnesda, has probably toduced the
statement to cur interests.

Minnipe and liayer river to Yarg Factory, on
Headon Bay, Boogla still, used, it tough to
the far more espenave than through the United
States. A long trade in the statement of the past of the statement of the statement of the past of the statement of the